

Israel to create new settlement

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, April 18 (APF). — Israel has decided to create another settlement on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, it was learned here today. The decision to create a settlement at Mascha was made at a cabinet meeting here yesterday of the cabinet-level commission on settlements chaired by Minister of State Israel Galili. Mascha is located south of Kalkiya, bordering the so-called green line that marks the former frontier with Jordan, and across from the Arab-Israeli village of Kafr Kassem. The plan approved yesterday calls for the area to be settled initially by two groups — a contingent of Nahal pioneer soldier-farmers and a group of members of the ultra-religious Gush Emunim orthodox sect.

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AMMAN, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1977 — RABIE AL THANI 30, 1397

Waldheim calls for stronger Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, April 18 (R). — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim called today for a stronger, more effective U.N. Security Council, saying members of the world body were growing anxious about its ability to fulfil peace-keeping obligations. Addressing the U.N. Association of the United States, he said the many council meetings held last year showed the need of the world body in times of crisis, but he added: "I would be less than frank with you if I were to pretend that the influence of the security council is commensurate with the number of meetings it holds."

Pakistani opposition declares "holy war" against Bhutto

ORE, April 18 (R). — Thousands of demonstrators to the streets in a "holy war" today with parades demanding the resignation of Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Bhutto. Police fired tear gas at one of the demonstrators as they gathered in front of the Lahore governor's house where Mr. Bhutto held a conference yesterday and firmly ruled out resigning from office.

The combined opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) rejected Mr. Bhutto's latest plea for a dialogue to resolve the political turmoil in the country over disputed general elections last month.

The nine-party PNA said its holy war would continue until Mr. Bhutto quit office to make way for fresh general elections. It claimed that Mr. Bhutto rigged the last elections to stay in power.

"If someone is pitted against the whole nation, he cannot survive politically," the PNA's Acting President, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, told a press conference here.

Mr. Nawabzada Nasrullah and other PNA leaders were later carried shoulder-high through the main streets of Lahore by opposition supporters chanting such slogans as "Bhutto out."

Steel-helmeted police with rifles watched in silence but made no attempt to interfere. Between 20,000 and 30,000 people took part in one of the biggest demonstrations seen in Lahore since the opposition campaign to oust Mr. Bhutto began five weeks ago.

Mr. Bhutto had left a few hours earlier to return to his home in Rawalpindi after 11 days here in the Punjab provincial capital looking for a way out of the crisis.

His moves yesterday to appease the powerful Islamic lobby in the PNA and defuse the opposition agitation appeared to have had little effect in Lahore, capital of Punjab province.

Mr. Bhutto yesterday announced he would endeavour to introduce Islamic law in Moslem Pakistan within six months. As a first step he banned liquor and gambling and closed night clubs.

In a statement after a meeting of its 27-member general council, the PNA said the Islamic reforms were simply an attempt by Mr. Bhutto to divert attention from the main issue of the trouble — his resignation.



King Hussein arrives in London

LONDON, April 18 (R). — His Majesty King Hussein arrived here yesterday for a week-long visit and for talks with the British government on the Middle East situation and bilateral relations. While in the British capital, King Hussein will attend a special celebration to mark the silver jubilee of his reign and that of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.

Brezhnev warns against "interference" in Zaire

MOSCOW, April 18 (R). — Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev warned "imperialist forces and their henchmen" today that interference in the fighting in Zaire could make the area a dangerous source of tension.

The Kremlin chief's comments came in a banquet given here in honour of Syrian President Hafez Assad who today held a round of talks with Soviet leaders on the Middle East situation.

It was important not only to eliminate current conflicts, Mr. Brezhnev said in an apparent reference to the Middle East, but also to avoid creating future areas of tension.

"We have to emphasize this in view of the attempts undertaken by the imperialist forces and their henchmen to interfere in the domestic military conflict in Zaire," he said.

"If a new and dangerous source of tension emerges in the centre of Africa, the entire responsibility will fall on those who violate one of the basic principles for inter-state relations — the principle of non-interference in domestic affairs," he said.

A commentary published by the government news agency TASS tonight accused the Western powers of attempting to enmesh Arab countries in the Shaba fighting and said Israel was assisting the Zaire government.

"As is clear from reports coming in, Tel Aviv has been promptly entrusted with the re-organization of Zaire's security service and Israeli specialists are employed as instructors in Zaire army units," TASS said. "The official Soviet press has made several veiled references to an Israeli presence in Zaire but the TASS commentary was the first direct statement on the subject."

In addition to the presence of Moroccan troops, an Egyptian military delegation had visited Kinshasa and, "according to other reports, Egyptian servicemen have already arrived in Zaire," TASS said.

Over the past weeks the Soviet Union has accused Western countries, Israel and China of attempting to meddle in Zaire's affairs, but today Mr. Brezhnev gave only a vague warning, spelling out no names.

"Those who meddle in other peoples' affairs and chart a course for whipping up the conflict situation in Zaire and around it must give serious thought to the consequences that may follow," the 70-year-old leader said.

The bulk of Mr. Brezhnev's speech tonight, however, dealt with the Middle East, which is the main subject of consultations between Mr. Assad and the Soviet leadership.

Today's speech stressed that Moscow was concerned with producing "well-balanced and honest proposals."

"It is natural that the ideas we recently made public about the possible foundations for a just peace in the Middle East met with a broad and favourable response throughout the world as well as from the Arab peoples," he said.

Mr. Brezhnev also underlined the importance of the propo-

sals for Damascus, and reminded Mr. Assad that the plan would involve the return of occupied territory to Syria.

"We are for the unconditional return to Syria and other victims of aggression of their age-old lands, seized by Israel," he said.

"The friendship of our peoples is based on the community of their vital interests in the historic battle for peace and social progress, the rich experience of long years of struggle against any manifestation of imperialist aggression," he said.

Assad: Syrian-Soviet relations survived test

DAMASCUS, April 18 (R). — Syrian President Hafez Assad said tonight the situation in the Middle East remained serious because of Israeli intransigence.

But he hoped that talks he is now having in Moscow would help to establish a "just and total peace" and be added that he foresaw permanent stability soon in south Lebanon.

President Assad was speaking at a banquet in the Kremlin during a visit to the Soviet Union. The authorities here issued the text of his remarks.

The situation in the Middle East is now passing through a serious stage because of Israel's intransigence and its fierce resistance to efforts to establish a just peace in the region," he said.

He dwelt in detail on the Lebanon. Syria was closely linked with Lebanon, he said, and "could not remain an onlooker towards the tragedy which brotherly Lebanon experienced for two years."

Syria had also wished to preserve the Palestinian movement "from local disputes and spare its potential for the struggle against the Israeli occupiers."

"We have succeeded in putting an end to bloodshed and thus saved Lebanon from partition and rescued the Palestinian commando movement," President Assad said.

Fighting had stopped except in the south close to Israel "where sporadic clashes occur and Israel is trying to exploit the situation as much as possible for its own interests," he added.

President Assad went on: "I believe the situation in the south is only temporary and permanent stability will prevail once (Lebanese) regular forces are stationed there."

He believed they would go there soon.

President Assad said Syria aimed at preserving its friendship with the Soviet Union, which had recently experienced probably its most difficult test.

The Syrian head of state said "the divergence of views within the framework of mutual respect and true cooperation cannot weaken these relations as long as the principles and aims are firm and efforts to achieve them continuing."

"Both states have always affirmed the strong Syrian-Soviet relations, and their success in passing several tests. These relations probably experienced the most difficult of these tests in the last three years and successfully passed them and overcame the difficulties they met," the Syrian leader said.

"We have always been convinced that the two states shared identical views in principle and based their ties on friendship, mutual interest and on the fact that their strategic nature was bound to preserve the continuation of their development," he added.

Turning to the Middle East and international efforts to bring about peace in the region, President Assad said: "When both of us advocate peace we mean a just and total peace. We are also confident that solidarity and resort to all available means to establish peace will inevitably lead to such an end."

"The world is increasingly aware that there can be no just peace in the Middle East unless Israel withdraws completely from Arab territories occupied in 1967 and recognises the full rights of the Palestinian people, notably the right to self-determination," President Assad said.

PLO Central Committee members hold their previous portfolios

BEIRUT, April 18 (R). — The newly-elected Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation concluded its first meeting here last night, and confirmed its more long-standing members in their previous portfolios.

In a brief statement issued after last night's session, committee member Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizar disclosed that it had discussed Arab and international developments, and especially the situation in south Lebanon and the occupied homeland.

Other items under discussion included the Arab-European dialogue and the recent visit of a PLO delegation headed by Yasser Arafat to Moscow, the statement added.

It said that talks were also resumed on the composition of the 40 member PLO Central Council, which acts as an intermediary between the Executive Committee and the National Council when the latter is not in session.

Mr. Abu Maizar concluded his statement by listing the portfolios distributed among Executive Committee members at the meeting as follows:

Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi — head of the Political Department

Mr. Zuhair Mohsen — head of the Military Department

Mr. Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizar — head of the Department of National (Arab) and International Relations, official spokesman for the Executive Committee and member of the committee of the Occupied Homeland Department

Mr. Yasser Abed Rabbo — head of the Department of Information and Culture

Mr. Abdul Rahim Ahmed — head of the Popular Organisation Department

Mr. Talal Naji — head of the Department of Education and Higher Instruction

Mr. Ahmed Majid Abu Ramadan — head of the Social Affairs Department and of the Central Bureau for Student Affairs in Egypt.

Mr. Mohammed Zuhdi Al Nashashibi — responsible for Secretariat and Administrative Affairs

Mr. Hamed Abu Sitteh — President of the Committee of the Occupied Homeland Department

Mr. Abdul-Jawad Saleh — member of the committee of the Occupied Homeland Department

Mr. Alfred Toubasi — member of the committee of the Occupied Homeland Department

Mr. Habib Kahwaji — member of the committee of the Occupied Homeland Department

Dr. Ahmed Siki Al Dajani — Head of the Higher Council for Education and Culture

The remaining two executive committee members had been confirmed in their positions at the national council session

— Mr. Yasser Arafat as President of the Executive Committee and Dr. Walid Kamhawi as Chairman of the Palestine National Fund.

Moroccan troops provide support, avoid frontline contact in Zaire

KINSHASA, March 18 (R). — Moroccan forces are providing important back-up support for Zairean troops fighting insurgents in the south of the country, but are avoiding frontline contact with the invaders, diplomatic sources said today.

They were reporting on what has been officially termed in Kinshasa, 1,450 kms. from the fighting, a "vigorous offensive" over the past few days by government forces in the month-old war in Shaba province, formerly Katanga.

According to official accounts here, joint Zaire-Moroccan forces who started their offensive late last week have pushed the rebels 20 kms. westward toward the town of Mutshatsha.

Voice of Zaire Radio said "serious fighting" took place in which several insurgents were killed and some 40 crates of ammunition and hundreds of weapons captured.

The sources said the offensive appeared to be aimed at retaking Mutshatsha from the rebels, who Zaire claims came from Angola. Angola denies the charge.

In Moscow, the Soviet Tass news agency today reported that Egyptian troops had "already arrived" in Zaire.

Tass also announced that it had received information showing that Israel was assigned the task of reorganizing Zaire security apparatus and that Israeli experts were acting as military "advisers" in the Zaire army.

In Paris, the Congo National Liberation Front (FNLC) today reiterated that French troops were currently fighting alongside the Zairese army bolstered by Moroccan paratroopers.

In a communiqué released here today, the FNLC said: "French soldiers are manning A.M.X. tanks and French pilots are flying the aircraft which constantly drop napalm bombs on the villages."

Israel's Defense Minister Shimon Peres said today Israel was spending 100 million Israeli pounds (about \$8 million) a day for security.

Speaking at a Labour Party election rally near here, the defence minister said that half the amount went on maintenance and training the army, the other half on arms purchases.

Mr. Peres is to serve as acting premier until the general elections on May 17. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin goes on leave at the end of this week.

The rabbi, former leader of the militant American Jewish Defence League, unsuccessfully requested a meeting with the mayor yesterday.

The rabbi and his party entered the town hall but guards stopped them from entering the mayor's office.

Belgian Social Christians juggle over coalition govt.

BRUSSELS, April 18 (R). — Party juggling over a coalition government began today after yesterday's general elections which Belgium's biggest party, Social Christians, made significant gains winning an absolute majority in parliament.

According to unofficial projections the Social Christians are likely to have 79 seats in the 210-member lower house, an increase of seven.

Opposition Socialists, who won an increase of one to 50, were the only other to increase their strength. Liberals held steady at 33.

Tindemans, who is likely asked to form the next government, met the outgoing cabinet this morning to discuss the way forward, perhaps of political wrangling ahead.

He went to the royal palace in Brussels to hand in the resignation of the outgoing coalition made up of Social Christians and Liberal Democrats.

Palace communiqué said Paulin had accepted resignation and appointed Paulin to remain in office.

He said that talks were also resumed on the composition of the 40 member PLO Central Council, which acts as an intermediary between the Executive Committee and the National Council when the latter is not in session.

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Allon is "confident" Mideast peace conference will be held this year

PARIS, April 18 (R). — Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said here today he has great confidence that an Arab-Israeli peace conference will be held before the end of this year.

Speaking after talks with French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, Mr. Allon said there could never be a military solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

"The Arab-Israeli conflict can be solved through peaceful means," Mr. Allon told reporters, adding that there was no need for military or what he termed "terrorist" action.

"I have great confidence that towards the end of this year the Geneva peace conference will be reconvened," he said.

Mr. Allon, here after attending a meeting of the Socialist International in Amsterdam, said he was very pleased when President Carter told Egyptian President Anwar Sadat during

their recent talks that top priority should be given to negotiating a peace settlement and normalising relations between Arabs and Israelis.

Mr. Allon, who is expected to become defence minister should the Israeli ruling Labour Party win next month's general election, said there was no alternative to a political settlement.

"Israel can win all the battles in the Middle East, but cannot impose its political solution, and the Arabs may lose all the wars they wage against Israel" and can threaten the West with oil embargoes and anything else, (but) "they cannot beat the Israelis."

"Why have more wars, when after the battle we have to get together and talk? So let's talk before the battle."

Mr. Allon also referred to the situation in southern Lebanon on Israel's northern border, where

rightists backed by Israel have been involved in sporadic fighting against Palestinians and leftists since last November's ceasefire ended civil war in the rest of Lebanon.

Mr. Allon said Israel would not tolerate the military defeat of the rightists or interference with the Israeli "humanitarian facilities" offered to them across the border.

He listed four conditions for the establishment of peace in southern Lebanon. These included that the Arab peace-keeping force now in Lebanon should not be deployed in the south.

He also said Palestinian attacks on Israeli targets "would not be tolerated."

Mr. Allon said he came to Paris privately to see "my friend" Mr. de Guiringaud. He also came to launch the French edition of his book "Israel: The Struggle for Hope."



WARM WELCOME — Syrian President, Hafez Assad and Soviet Communist Party leader, Brezhnev, shake hands upon President Assad's arrival at Moscow airport in an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union, Monday. (AP wirephoto).

RODESIAN FRONT PARTY VES SMITH FREE HAND FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS

SBURRY, April 18, (Agen). — A special Congress of the Rhodesian Front Party gave Ian Smith's government a free hand today to negotiate the country's constitutional future.

Following delegates at the party Congress had a fight to the end of black domination, party sources said.

Moderates argued that there was no point in prolonging the war against nationalist forces.

Some sources said that Mr. Smith urged the Congress to take a stand against a black takeover. He referred to an alleged white exodus from Rhodesia and to worsening economic and security conditions, party sources said.

Mr. Smith, who needed a third majority vote from 480 delegates to the Congress, said he had been given a healthy majority on

two crucial resolutions. The first resolution, passed by 422 votes to 25, said "Congress accepts the need for a settlement and urges the government to ensure that the rights of all communities are meaningfully guaranteed."

The second, and most vital, authorised the government to negotiate a settlement, but urged it to "strive to abide by the principles and policies of the party."

In a separate development from London British Foreign Secretary David Owen said today on his return from a week long African tour that international pressure and the effects of years of economic sanctions are beginning to change the outlook of white Rhodesians.

But, Dr. Owen stressed to newsmen at Heathrow airport "I want to make it clear I am under no illusions. To achieve any peaceful transition to majority rule is going to be extremely difficult inside Rhodesia."

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Hush, hush, Sweet Andrew

When it rains, it pours.

Mr. Andrew Young, the American Ambassador to the United Nations, has been talking about the Middle East again, an exercise that is virtually guaranteed to produce statements of negligible intellectual luminosity. Mr. Young made a statement recently in which he is reported to have said: "I had seen hatred by people with Ku Klux Klan mentality based on ignorance in the United States. But in Jordan I had my first experience of hatred on the part of intellectuals. It brought terror to my heart. I understood Israel's need for military support. I understood why Israel had to be strong and secure and to cope with the hatred of its neighbours."

Mr. Young subsequently apologised to the Arab delegates at the United Nations for his remarks, and the apology has been accepted, so the matter is closed. But what is not closed is the process by which Americans have been conditioned to say things such as Mr. Young said, and it is perhaps appropriate for those Western people who are shocked by the Arabs' "hatred" of Israel to critically review what kind of hate we are talking about here.

It is significant that Mr. Young coupled Arab hate for Israel with Israeli requirements for military support and aid. This is precisely the reaction that Zionism has sought (successfully) to bring about in the West. Mr. Young does not know it, but very much like test subjects in Pavlovian experiments, he reacts to Israeli stimuli in a predictable way. The Zionist view that is spread throughout the West is that the Arabs hate the Israelis and wish to kill all Jews, and, therefore, Israel requires military and economic support from its friends in order to be able to live in peace. The West comes through with the support, like Mr. Young comes through with the right answers when some pre-programmed emotional scare buttons are pushed, and the result is perpetual conflict in the Middle East built upon insatiable Israeli "security" requirements.

The fact is that we do hate the Israelis, but only because what they have done to the Palestinians and to all the Arabs is indeed a hateful thing. It is not the same kind of hate that is to be found among the Ku Klux Klan. A better example, if Mr. Young likes the intellectual training-wheels of analogies, is the kind of hate that the Americans generated in Vietnam.

Mr. Young is playing basketball with the moral underpinnings of his civilisation. Perhaps he should take a break and try to understand if this is the result of his own intellectual fires or whether it is the result of clever Zionist activities.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Three Jordanian dailies commented in their Monday editorials on the visits by His Majesty King Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Assad to Washington and Moscow respectively. A fourth daily discussed the resignation of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, his replacement by Shimon Peres and the effect it would have.

AL RAY, said that it is but natural for King Hussein to discuss in Washington bilateral relations and the Middle East conflict. For many reasons, the paper added, he is one of the most suitable leaders to explain the Arab viewpoint. He has been closely involved in the conflict for the past quarter of a century. Jordan's relation to the Palestinian problem has been a special one. Jordanian-Palestinian unity, East and West of the Jordan River, has always been the two people's future. President Assad's visit to Moscow, the paper added, follows the cooling off in relations between Syria and Moscow as a result of the Lebanese conflict. The Arabs have discovered that they were clearly sidetracked from their policy of balance of power between Washington and Moscow, which is necessary for the success of any peace offensive at the Geneva conference or outside it.

The two visits, the paper concluded, are important and complementary to each other. In particular, as U.S. and Israeli viewpoints at present diverge and attempts to resume diplomatic relations between Moscow and Tel Aviv have faltered.

AL DUSTOUR, said that at present the Arabs need to draw a clearer picture of their relations with the new U.S. administration. They also should rectify the imbalance of power which took place to the benefit of the U.S. at the detriment of the Soviet Union. Washington is the party most concerned in finding a political peace settlement.

Not that its only concern is to protect Israel, but to implement U.N. peace resolutions adopted after the June 1967 war

and to protect the privileged position it had acquired in the Arab World as a result of its policies which led to the disengagement agreements. The U.S. is also the place of choice where Israel acts to counter peace offensives, using its local American Zionist pressure groups.

King Hussein, the paper concluded, goes to Washington in a strong position as he represents a solid and cohesive Arab bloc, while his Syrian companion enjoys the same position with the Syrian position and influence in that region behind him.

AL SHA'B, said that His Majesty's visits to London and Washington are placed in the framework of Jordan's ever active policy aimed at explaining to all parties the Jordanian and Arab position on the Middle East conflict. Jordan has always tried to direct the crisis into its proper context and has always reiterated that prior to any successful Middle East peace settlement, the roots of the crisis should be first solved.

His Majesty will discuss in Washington a possible basis for a just and permanent peace settlement and the possible role the U.S. can play in that field. His Majesty's talks, the paper concluded, would be complementary to Arab efforts.

AL AKHBAR, commenting on the change in the Israeli premiership, said that such a change is not expected to produce any noticeable change in the Israeli outlook or tactics towards peace. The circumstances surrounding the resignation of ex-Premier Rabin are not important enough to call for a change, in particular, since Peres is from the same school as Rabin.

The Israeli manoeuvre behind the resignation, the paper said, is designed to make Peres' approach and tactics appear different from those of Rabin, since the Israeli information machine found its means on the internal and international levels limited and unable to contain the Arab gains on the political scene.

New alignment in the Horn of Africa may be a key factor in the future of the Middle East

News Focus
By Andrew Waller

AMMAN, April 18 (R). — The uncertain future of the Horn of Africa is worrying Arab states on the Red Sea, especially wealthy and underpopulated Saudi Arabia, which fears the influence of Moscow.

Other Arab countries, notably Egypt and Syria, are more concerned at the Israeli presence in Ethiopia, though it is hard to assess how influential this is.

The threat of superpower rivalries is hovering over the region, which is vital to Saudi Arabia's security and could be a key factor in the Arabs' struggle with Israel.

Israel depends on the Red Sea for the passage of oil tankers supplying it from Iran, and has not forgotten how Egypt and the two Yemens blocked the Straits of Bab Al Mandab during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

The Saudis, making diplomatic use of the great wealth they have brought, have won all the main Arab states on the Red Sea to their side.

But in Ethiopia there have been government allegations that Arab support for Eritrean secessionists is part of a scheme to turn the Red Sea into an Arab lake. Ethiopia is predominantly Christian, but the province of Eritrea, controlling Ethiopia's Red Sea coast, is mainly Moslem.

If such a scheme were successful Israel would be the first to suffer.

Officials of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) say Israel has trained Ethiopian troops to be used against them and that it has the use of bases in Ethiopia near the southern end of the Red Sea.

The Eritrean war, the forthcoming independence from France of the neighbouring Territory of the Afars and the Issas (Djibouti), and a handful of other local struggles in Ethiopia make the region highly unstable.

Despite Arab charges of an Israeli presence in the country, the rulers in Addis Ababa are close to the most avowed "revolutionary" of all Arab leaders, Col. Muammar Qaddafi of Libya.

Arab diplomats, puzzling over the links between Addis Ababa and Tripoli, say they see them in the context of their common hostility towards President Jaafar Nimeiri of Sudan.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, the prime target of Col. Qaddafi's wrath, is closely allied to the Sudanese leader, and each has accused Libya of fomenting troubles in his country.

Ethiopia's Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile-Mariam, angered at Sudan's support for the Eritreans, has accused Khartoum of open aggression against Ethiopia.

Into this bubbling political cauldron were thrown last month the visit to Libya, Ethiopia, Somalia and Southern Yemen of Cuban President Fidel Castro, whose troops fought last year in the Angolan civil war.

Soon afterwards Soviet President Nikolai Podgorniy stopped off in the Somali capital of Mogadishu on his way home from visiting more southerly African capitals.

The rival diplomacy of Saudi Arabia has been active at two regional summit conferences, each involving Riyadh's friend Gen. Nimeiri.

The first, at the end of February, was held in Khartoum. There President Hafez Assad of Syria joined the Sudanese and Egyptian leaders, and they agreed to create a joint political command.

It reinforced President Nimeiri's position in the face of Libya and involved Syria in the southern Red Sea region, where it too could be affected by Israeli influence.

The second summit, after the Castro and Podgorniy visits, brought together the leaders of Sudan, North and South Yemen, and Somalia in the old Yemeni royal capital of Taiz.

In what could be interpreted as a response to Ethiopian charges that the Arabs wanted to make the Red Sea an Arab lake, the four leaders called for it to be a zone of peace.

In April Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal went on his own brief tour of the region, calling at Mogadishu and the capitals of the two Yemens, Sanaa and Aden.

Officially his visits were stated to be just for exchanges of views, but observers here had no doubt he was eager to know what passed when Dr. Castro and Mr. Podgorniy called.

It is still an open question how far the Cuban leader was seeking merely to inform himself, and to what extent he was the herald of a communist world hoping to make strategic advances.

He committed twice between Mogadishu and Addis Ababa, touching off speculation that he was seeking to mediate in the long standing border dispute between the two countries, which are both now led by

professed friends of Moscow.

The coming independence of Djibouti, historically the subject of rival claims by Ethiopia and Somalia, is another potential source of conflict between the two.

Each has ethnic links with the enclave, which contains the only rail link between the coast and Addis Ababa and is therefore economically vital for Ethiopia.

The French decision to keep troops there after independence may head off troubles for the present, but the region is full of other conflicts which make an early return to stability seem doubtful.

The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) took the Cuban leader's visit to Addis Ababa seriously enough to warn the Soviet Union, closely allied to Cuba, in private diplomatic contacts, against Cuban troops being used against the Eritreans.

ELF officials say they believe the leader of Cuban military advisors in Ethiopia has visited Asmara, the Eritrean capital still in the government's hands, to assess the situation there.

The troubles of the southern

Red Sea region defy classification at present in terms of the traditional alignments of international politics.

Two of the Arab World's most implacable ideological enemies, the Baathist rulers of Syria and Iraq, are the Eritreans' most important sources of arms.

Col. Qaddafi, the ardent fighter for Islam, ally of atheist Moscow and foe of Zionist Israel, is allied to the Christian rulers of Ethiopia against the Sudanese friends of the Eritreans.

The Soviet Union, supporter of the Arabs in the Middle East, now has a friend in Ethiopia. This worries the Arabs because of Ethiopia's links with Israel. But it is questionable to what extent the Kremlin, with the experience behind it of soured relations with Egypt, was depending on Col. Qaddafi for its long range policies in Africa and the Arab World.

New alignments may emerge this year in the Horn of Africa, creating for the Arabs a new situation on their southern flank which could influence the future of the Middle East problem.

Portugal's threatened Communist take-over never happened

By Gwynne Dyer

Whatever became of 'Europe's Cuba'? Just three years after the Portuguese revolution of April 1974 that brought the country under the rule of extreme leftwing soldiers, the threat of a communist take-over has shrunk almost to nothing. Not all nightmares come true.

For the past year a democratically-elected Socialist government has presided in Lisbon. The army is back in its barracks (and cut from the 210,000 men of colonial days to just 26,000). Even the economy, though scarcely booming, has not suffered the predicted collapse into bankruptcy. How did such a powerful Marxist movement disintegrate so fast?

The main answer is that its power was always more apparent than real. The radical left wing in the army was made up mainly of conscript officers and soldiers who were converted to Marxism by the unending colonial wars against African Marxists, not by regular soldiers.

There were some middle-ranking regular officers in the leadership of the Armed Forces Movement that ruled the country in 1974-75, but their radical base of support shrank steadily as the conscripts dwindled away. Yet they could not stop the process: The demand for demobilisation was too strong.

The Portuguese Communists were also greatly over-rated as a power in the country. They dominated the trade union movement, which gives them major influence in the industrial belt around Lisbon. Elsewhere, however, they are influential only in the extreme south — the Alentejo — where they were supported by organising the break-up of the huge, semi-feudal agricultural estates and distributing the land to the peasants.

It was because the communists realised their weakness that they allied themselves so closely to the Armed Forces Movement, but they never suc-

ceeded in dominating it. For one thing, Portugal's Communists, led by Alvaro Cunhal, have remained a rigidly authoritarian, almost Stalinist party (they were pointedly excluded from the recent Eurocommunist summit meeting in Madrid), while the military radicals were enchanted by romantic notions of 'people's power'.

The appearance of popular support for the far left in the early days of the revolution was deceptive. It was partly simple relief at the end of a repressive 40-year dictatorship, and partly sheer delight in the twenty-month spending spree that followed.

Many people's incomes doubled in a year, and the dictatorship's carefully husbanded reserves were dissipated by a nation acting like a drunken sailor on shore leave. But when the party was over, what most of them wanted was not more revolution, but a moderate government that would preserve their gains.

By the time a year had passed, demobilisation in the armed forces had severely eroded the radical officers' base of support, and the professional officers, oriented towards Europe, NATO and middle-of-the-road politics, took back control of the Armed Forces Movement. They then gossiped the radicals into trying a coup in November, 1975.

The military moderates stopped the coup easily — the young captain who seized the Portuguese television studios was faded off the air in two seconds, and replaced with an old Danny Kaye movie. The high command at once used the army as an excuse to purge the camp of all remaining extreme leftists.

They then proceeded to hold democratic elections exactly a year ago, and faded into the background once the moderate Socialist government was in power. For safety's sake, though, the anti-leftist Chief of the General Staff, General Ramalho Eanes, ran far pres-

Canadians look for a middle way on Quebec autonomy

The coming to power of Rene Levesque's Parti Quebecois in Quebec, with its aim of separating the province from the rest of Canada, is causing concern in the dominion and the United States. Pierre Trudeau, the federal prime minister, addressing the U.S. Congress, said: "Canada's unity will not be fractured. Accommodation will be made, revision will take place. We shall succeed."

TORONTO, (Gemin) — Canadians have had five months to become accustomed to a shattering thought. This is that, within five years, their country may be broken up if a majority of the people of Quebec decide to separate from the rest of Canada.

What has happened since November 15, when Rene Levesque and his Parti Quebecois (P.Q.) supporters started even themselves by coming to power with a massive majority in the Quebec provincial elections?

The answer is: A great deal of talk, much of it melodramatic and emotional. And, behind the talk, the pattern is becoming clear of how the two main adversaries — Rene Levesque and Pierre Trudeau, Prime Minister of the Liberal federal government — are likely to act.

On the other hand, they are even more concerned that, on a matter that vitally affects every one of Canada's 23 million people, Trudeau is reducing the issue to extremes and

putting it in the almost medieval context of single combat between himself and Rene Levesque.

Many thoughtful Canadians are beginning to say that there must be a middle way, that there is nothing sacred about the federal arrangements agreed upon by all those bearded Fathers of Confederation 110 years ago, and that every one should take a calm look at alternatives, including a decentralisation of more powers to Canada's 10 provinces.

But, first, a former Liberal cabinet minister who broke away to form his own Parti Quebecois 10 years ago, at his third try tried the P.Q. to victory in what turned out to be a three-sided fight, winning 41 per cent of the vote and 71 out of 110 seats.

Immediately his cabinet of vigorous, youthful ministers gave the impression of brisk house-cleaning. Among other measures, they tackled head-on the problem of the \$1,000 million debt left by the Montreal Olympics; and forced Mayor Jean Drapeau to assume his \$200 million share.

In a speech to the top bankers and businessmen of New York, Levesque did his eloquent best to reassure them he would provide solid government, with only a touch of socialism like nationalising the asbestos industry. He put equal effort into persuading them that independence for Quebec was an inevitable and natural as it had been for the 13 colonies in 1776.

The bankers did not respond at all favourably, several suggesting that a closer parallel was the attempt to secede by the confederate states in 1861. They indicated that loans to refinance Quebec's provincial debt could be had, but at a higher interest rate than neighbouring Ontario is asked to pay. Levesque angrily accused a "fifth column" of English-Canadian businessmen of undermining the meeting.

Pierre Trudeau swung into action (or, at least, argument) by saying that Levesque should call his referendum as soon as possible, to dispel the period of economic uncertainty and political confrontation. At the same time, he said he would treat five federal by-elections due in Quebec as "a mini-referendum" and he would be active in the campaign. That weekend he sallied into Levesque's capital, Quebec City, for some early campaigning in two of the five constituencies.

Levesque showed no interest in the talk of a mini-referendum. His party abstains from federal politics on principle. As for the timing of his own referendum, he intended to "put first things first" — meaning he wanted to pull Que-

bec out of the economic mire, including an unemployment rate of more than 10 per cent in which it is now stuck.

There followed other mishaps between the Quebec and federal governments over, over English language issues for immigrants, over whether an Ontario should be hired to build a sewage disposal plant just across the river from Ottawa.

Then, the Ontario premier William Davis and his wife visited Quebec City as guests of honour at its winter festival. He played a soothing role, and Levesque announced intended to cool the political argument with Ottawa.

The next morning at 4 a.m. a car driven by Levesque, an icy road, in Montreal, stuck and dragged for 48 metres a man lying in the way. An autopsy showed the elderly man, known to a vagrant, had died after being struck by a car; but was not clear whether Levesque's car was the first to strike him. Levesque was visibly shaken by this incident.

At this point Trudeau's attention turned to planning a trip to meet President Carter in Washington. Other Canadians were able to draw long faces and take stock.

What seems clear is that the struggle is seen in terms of single combat between brilliant French-Canadians, who are on the side of Rene Levesque.

Trudeau's tactics are undoubtedly to present himself as the champion of national unity, and to dare Levesque to fight now. The prime minister hopes to hold the older Quebec voters in the Liberal camp, and win over many glib-Canadians who believe Levesque than his own opponent, 37-year-old Joseph Clark of Alberta, who has Conservative leader a year.

Levesque, on the other hand, prefers to delay his referendum until after the next federal election (which must be held by the latest, by 1979), leaving him facing a weakened Trudeau by having a minority government, a Clark who has little support in Quebec.

In those circumstances, a referendum vote on the question of separation for Quebec, "Do you want Quebec to become a sovereign state, cooperative association of the provinces of Canada?" might have a strong chance of carrying the day.

Other Canadians — with academics, provincial politicians of different parties — beginning to say that, but such a yes-no point is reached the federal constitution should be reviewed and rewritten, give more power to all the provinces and thus more autonomy to Quebec. But time obviously short, if indeed it is not already too late.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 5	9:20 Reportage
6:00 Quran	Channel 6:
6:05 Cartoons	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 Swiss family Robinson	7:45 Varieties
8:00 News in Arabic	8:30 Phyllis
	9:10 What man poor man
	10:00 News in English
	10:15 Quest

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show	15:00 Concert hour
7:30 News	16:00 Old favourites
7:45 News reports	17:30 Easy listening
8:00 Sign off	17:30 Arab centres
12:00 Pop session	17:30 Pop session
13:00 News summary	18:00 News summary
13:05 Pop session	18:05 Catch the words
14:00 News	18:30 Special features
14:10 Radio magazine	19:00 News
14:30 Music	19:10 News reports
14:45 Bits and pieces	19:30 Sign off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Shadi (25855)
Talman:	Nasser (22791)
Saleman Hiyasat (25015)	National (22724)
Fask Kaddoum (2622)	
Urbid:	Urbid:
Adnan Nasser (2415)	Ghazzawi
Kassem Khaza'leh	Zarqa:
Zarqa:	Urbid:
Mahmoud Mabyadeen (83205)	Taxis:
Pharmacies:	Taxi (26221)
Amman:	Tower (21025)
Al Razi (77712)	Khayam (41641)
	Nabla (80003)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	20:05 Amsterdam, Athens (KLAM)
8:30 Bangkok, Bahrain	08:30 Rome (Alitalia)
8:40 Beirut, Abu Dhabi	
10:30 Beirut	Departures:
11:00 Muscat, Abu Dhabi	8:30 Beirut
11:15 Doha, Kuwait (BA)	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
11:15 Adana, Damascus (SAA)	10:30 Cairo
11:45 Kuwait (KAC)	11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Am
12:30 Jeddah	11:45 Athens (GA)
14:10 Aqaba (SAA)	12:00 London (BA)
16:45 Cairo	12:45 Kuwait (KAC)
16:55 London	14:45 Damascus (SAA)
17:00 Paris, Rome	19:00 Bahrain, Bangkok
17:20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt	19:30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi
18:00 Madrid, Athens	21:00 Doha, Muscat
19:40 Beirut (MEA)	01:15 Dubai (Alitalia)

BBC RADIO

08:30 News, 24 hours	14:30 Talkabout
09:30 Sarah Ward	15:00 Radio Newswel
10:30 The World Today	15:15 Outlook
11:15 The World Today	16:00 News: Commentary
12:15 The World Today	16:15 The World Today
13:00 News: 24 hours	16:45 The World Today
14:00 News: 24 hours	17:00 News
15:00 News: 24 hours	17:30 Books and Writers
16:00 News: 24 hours	17:45 Take One
17:00 News: 24 hours	18:00 Sports Round-up
18:00 News: 24 hours	18:30 News: About Britain
19:00 News: 24 hours	19:15 Radio Newswel
20:00 News: 24 hours	19:30 Outlook: News Summary
21:00 News: 24 hours	19:45 Stock Market Report
22:00 News: 24 hours	20:00 One Five, Four Hands
23:00 News: 24 hours	20:30 The Pleasure's Yours
24:00 News: 24 hours	21:00 Business and Industry
	21:15 Outlook: News Summary
	21:30 Financial News
	22:00 Sports Round-up
	22:30 News: Commentary
	23:00 Nature Notebook

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	18:00 Special English. News
03:00 The Breakfast Show	Features: News Summary
03:30 GMT: News, 18:30	Now Music USA
04:00 GMT: News, 18:30	News Roundup, Report
04:30 GMT: News, 18:30	Analysis, Opinion
05:00 GMT: News, 18:30	VOA Magazine, American
05:30 GMT: News, 18:30	Science, Cultural
06:00 GMT: News, 18:30	Special English. News
06:30 GMT: News, 18:30	VOA USA (Jazz)
07:00 GMT: News, 18:30	VOA World Report
07:30 GMT: News, 18:30	News ... newsmakers
08:00 GMT: News, 18:30	Letters ... background features
08:30 GMT: News, 18:30	Summary ... news analyses
09:00 GMT: News, 18:30	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence reports	24281-4
Fire headquarters	22800
First aid, fire, police	15
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	24281-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	24281
Nights, roving patrol (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	21111, 77777
Airport information (Arabic)	52205

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIA)	Tel. 41230
British Council	24271-3
French Cultural Centre	37000
Goshe Institute	41288
Soviet Cultural Centre	42805
Amman Municipal Library	38111

محلى اصلى الزميل



Education Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali (second left) emphasises a point to Syrian Minister of Higher Education Dr. Mohammad Ali Hassem (third right) during a visit to Salt Teachers Training Institute Monday. The party also visited projects in the Jordan Valley, Prince Mohammad Bridge and the Martyrs Monument at Karameh. (JNA photo).

Joint jubilee emphasises close British, Jordanian ties

A luncheon party is taking place at Windsor Palace today to celebrate the joint silver jubilees of Queen Elizabeth II and His Majesty King Hussein. This is the first time that England has organised such an event with the participation of another monarch, a fact which stresses the close ties between England and Jordan.

By Christopher Lee

Jordan has a special place in the thoughts of the British. There is a sense of understanding and kinship that has little to do with formal diplomatic relations, or any of the normal conference ties such as defence pacts and trade agreements.

Why should there be such a feeling of friendship? A possible explanation is to be found in the personality of King Hussein, who -- as it happens -- has his silver jubilee in the

same year as Queen Elizabeth II. The King is as well known to the average British household as any internationally known personality. It is interesting to note that although Britain is going through an economic crisis, her programme of economic cooperation with Jordan will continue. Just before the end of 1976 Chancellor Denis Healey was forced to introduce harsh restrictions to help the British economy. Some \$50 million will be loaned from the overseas cooperation programme, but not one penny will be cut from projects pledged for Jordan.

In 1967 London and Amman agreed that budgetary aid should be stopped, and in its place a scheme for financing major projects was drawn up. Jordan's three-year plan, for example, was backed by Britain to the tune of £14 million -- an increase of £14 million over the planned figure to take account of inflation. Furthermore, the five-year plan for the period 1976-80 will be supported by between £12 million and £14 million from Britain's Ministry of Overseas Development.

Where has the money gone? In the past ten years, British

capital aid has been spent on many different projects including: electricity supply in Amman and northern Jordan, water supply in and around Irbid, dams in the Jordan Valley, afforestation at Wadi Zarga, and irrigation schemes at Wadi Dhuleil and Karak Hasa. A second benefaction plant has also been provided for the Jordan Phosphate-Mines Company and well in excess of £1 million has been spent on the development of Aqaba airport.

But when the money is added up, it cannot match the good done by human contact between two nations. Whatever the value of financial help, it is the personal contact that will have the more lasting influence on Anglo-Jordanian friendship.

Tender approved for Arab space satellite

AMMAN (JNA) — Steps have been taken to advance an important project whereby an Arab satellite will be used to link up all areas of the region -- however isolated they may be.

Director General of the Telecommunications Corporation Mohammad Shahed Ismail stated after his return here from Riyadh Monday after attending the first meeting of the Council of the Arab Space Communications Institute, that the final draft of a tender for

the construction of the satellite had been approved. He said the Saudi government had also donated a plot of land near Riyadh, where the space communications institute would be built.

The council will hold its next meeting at Alexandria in July. The council consists of nine members: Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt, Kuwait, Libya, Tunisia, Oman, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates.

ELECTRICITY PRICE RISE DETAILS EXPLAINED

AMMAN (JNA) — Under Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Dr. Hashem Dabbas has said his ministry, in agreement with the Jordan Electricity Authority, will treat the new electric power charges as follows:

All consumption in the period Feb. 15-March 15 and before will be paid at the old rates, while that in the period Feb. 20-March 20 and after will be paid at the new rates by household consumers. As for industrial consumption, it was decided to charge all February's power consumption at the old rates. The new rates will apply as of March 1.

Dr. Dabbas said that all people concerned should report to the electricity authority to settle their accounts accordingly.

'76 EXPORTS JUMP 23.5%; IMPORTS 45%

AMMAN (JNA) — Jordan's 1976 exports increased 23.5 per cent in comparison with 1975, while her imports jumped 45 per cent. The value of goods in transit through Jordan rocketed 203 per cent over the same period.

Sources at the Department of Statistics said the value of Jordan's exports last year amounted to JD 49,552,000 against JD 40,129,000 in 1975. The value of transit goods totalled JD 601 million against JD 198 million in this period.

Kuwaiti fund loans JD 10m for phosphate expansion

AMMAN (R) — Jordan will receive a Kuwaiti loan of JD10 million to finance an increase in phosphate production, it was announced Monday.

The loan by the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development will be spent on raising annual production at the Al Hassa mine from one million to 4.6 million tonnes.

Soviet chess expert here

AMMAN (JNA) — Mr. Trasov, an international chess expert from the Soviet Union, arrived here Monday at the invitation of the Royal Chess Club.

During his seven-day visit, Mr. Trasov will supervise a number of games organised by the club and will meet Jordanian amateurs to explain to them various scientific methods used in the game. He will also suggest how to develop and spread the game in Jordan.

LEBANESE POLICE CADETS START COURSE

AMMAN (R) — Police cadets from Lebanon began a 16-week training course Monday, it was announced here.

This is the first course held in Jordan for Lebanese police cadets, of which 36 are being trained.

The course is seen as part of the Lebanese government's efforts to re-build its security forces.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	569.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	140.0	140.4
French franc	66.6	66.9
Swiss franc	131.8	132.2
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.3	37.5
Saudi riyal	93.4	93.6
Lebanese pound	108.7	109.3
Syrian pound	81.0	81.2
Iraqi dinar	945.0	948.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,143.0	1,153.0
Libyan dinar	790.0	810.0
Egyptian pound	465.0	472.0
UAE dirham	84.5	85.0

University meet urges scholarships for Africans

AMMAN (JNA) — More scholarships from Arab universities are in line for African students if the recommendations of the Union of Arab Universities are accepted.

The Council of the Union, re-summing its meeting at the University of Jordan Monday, looked into memoranda related to the fourth conference of African universities and recommended the need for cooperation between Arab and African universities. It also urged Arab universities to offer scholarships for African students.

Chairman Dr. Ishaq Al Farhan also announced that the University of Jordan had earmarked ten scholarships for African students to study Arabic and Sharia (Muslim law). The conference delegations visited the temporary site of Yarmouk University Monday afternoon. Earlier they visited the university's permanent site -- 6 kms. south of Ramtha.

NUMBER OF WORKERS JUMPS 5,460 IN AUG. '76

AMMAN (JNA) — The number of workers in institutions employing five or more persons last August increased by 2,954 men and 2,506 women over the same month in 1975 -- an increase of 5,460 in all.

Sources at the Department of Statistics said workers in institutions where five or more persons were employed last August numbered 75,123 men and 14,854 female workers against 75,174 men and 12,348 women during the same month in 1975.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Friends of Archaeology: Invites the public to a slide lecture on "The Monuments of Amman" (located at the end of Wadi Seer Road) by Prof. E. Will at the French Cultural Centre, Bajjaji Bldg., Jabal Luweibdeh, at 6:30 p.m., Tuesday April 19.

Lecture is in French and English.

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- The construction of a new station at Menzil.
- The construction of a new branch railway line approx. 3.5 kms. long to the phosphate mine site known as Mill Site No. (2).

Interested contractors should submit two copies of the said forms in plain a sealed envelope marked "Prequalification El Hasa-Menzil Railway" to:

Director General,
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Amman / Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
another two copies to be submitted to:
Messrs.
Rendel Palmer and Tritton,
61 Southwark Street,
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ENGLAND.

To be received not later than 12:00 hrs. 31st of May, 1977.
The qualification results will be final and not subject to any objection.

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ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

Carter prepares U.S. for austere energy policy

WASHINGTON, April 18 (R). — President Carter goes on television tonight to tell Americans, the world's most profligate consumers of energy, that they will have to mend their wasteful ways.

He will be trying to win support for the nation's first comprehensive energy policy, the framing of which he has described as "one of the most challenging and, in some degrees, unpleasant undertakings I have ever assumed."

While details of his policy have not yet been officially released, administration sources say Mr. Carter will be painting a grim "the end is near" picture of a world with dwindling fuel resources.

He has already made it clear everyone is going to have to pay a lot more for energy. The president has indicated he is going to have to sell hard the idea of an energy "crisis" to a skeptical public

which sees no signs of shortages as it roars down roads in big petrol-guzzling cars.

Recent public opinion polls show that more than half of the population has yet to be convinced there is energy crisis at all.

The administration will also face a selling job in Congress. Key provisions of the new energy policy are expected to be:

— Standby authority to tax petrol 10 cents a gallon — taking up to 50 cents — in every year that consumption rises above an established ceiling level.

— Heavy new taxes on domestic oil production which would bring domestically produced crude oil prices into line with the international price of about 12 dollars a barrel compared with the present five to six dollars.

— A penalty or tax on cars which do not meet strict fuel

consumption requirements.

— An end to price regulation of newly discovered oil and natural gas as an incentive to oil companies to increase domestic exploration.

— A tax on the industrial use of natural gas and a higher ceiling on the price of oil and gas shipped between states, which is controlled by federal regulations.

— Some way to return the money from the increased taxes to the public so that the overall cost of the package would not be appreciably higher, but would incline consumers to restrict energy use.

Commenting on the policy, Sen. William Proxmire, Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, said he was as sceptical about the concept of an energy crisis as the public was.

He said oil companies and Arab oil producing countries were the only source of infor-

mation about world reserves and both groups profited from charging more for a supposedly scarce commodity which conceivably was not scarce at all.

Mr. Proxmire called for an independent government study of world fossil fuel reserves.

Mr. Carter acknowledged at a press conference on Friday that almost anybody could find something in the policy to object to.

"I hope in balance thought that it will be assessed as fair, equitable and necessary," he said.

The president is due to take his energy policy to Congress on Wednesday.

Congressional observers said that while some aspects of the policy, such as those involving tax incentives to conserve energy, would get a receptive hearing, the more unpopular measures, particularly proposed petrol tax increases, would face stiff resistance.

East European shipbuilding may cut into Western shipping industries

In 1975 the Soviet bloc countries accounted for about 10 per cent of all shipping built. By 1980 this figure will probably be well over 35 per cent. The difference will be lost by Western shipyards.

LONDON (F.T.) — There was surprise and delight when the Polish Prime Minister, Mr. Piotr Jaroszewicz, placed an order with British shipyards for no fewer than 22 ships on a recent visit to London.

Like shipyards the world over, the British have felt the sharp pinch of world recession and any business is welcome.

Yet here were the Poles, already one of the largest shipbuilders in the world, placing orders worth over £100 million.

The contract will provide work for several years and create thousands of jobs. It all seems too good to be true.

But some aspects to the deal make it look less wonderful. The exact form of payment is buried in a parallel deal under which the ships will be jointly operated by Britain and Poland.

And doubtless the British government wanted the business to help along its planned nationalisation of shipbuilding.

But the fact remains that the shipyards of communist East Europe and bulging with business, so much so that the Poles with their three large modern yards on the Baltic coast can take no more orders until 1980. Other seaboard nations like East Germany, Bulgaria and Romania are building new shipyards and the Russians too, are looking for ships in the West.

Because of the expense of buying such vessels on world markets, the Eastern Bloc tried to develop them themselves. Vast resources were poured into shipyards over the last ten years, particularly in Poland and the Soviet Union, with the result that many of the new types can now be produced.

Poland, the largest merchant shipbuilder in the Soviet bloc, built just over 1 million tons of seagoing shipping in 1975, including general cargo ships, container ships, ferries, liners,

gas tankers and ro-ro carriers. A speciality is fishing vessels, of which it is the second largest producer in the world after Japan.

In the last two years it has built 150,000 ton bulk carriers. But because of space shortages at the Gdansk yards, these had to be built in two separate halves, and then welded together.

Many of these ships are being built for Russia, where shipyards are used mainly for naval vessels. The Russians import two tons of merchant shipping for every one they produce themselves. But the new Soviet five year plan also provides for a big expansion of shipbuilding capacity.

Up to five more Crimea class super tankers will be built in the Baltic shipyards. Work is reported to have started on a 350,000 ton Soyuz class tanker, though when it will be launched is not known. The Russians

are also building container ships, ro-ro ships and bulk carriers in the 35,000 to 50,000 ton range.

The Eastern bloc's most gallant effort is being made by Bulgaria, a country of only 5 million with no strong shipbuilding traditions. Last year it launched a 100,000 ton tanker at the Varna shipyard with help from the Poles, and it plans to build nine more, with variations to broaden their use.

Bulgaria is also building a series of smaller vessels which it will swap with the Russians for a Crimea class tanker.

Neighbouring Romania is only just behind, building a 150,000 ton tanker and ore carrier which it plans to launch this year. By 1980, Romania hopes to build 200 ships, totalling 3 million tons.

Another reason for this great shipbuilding drive is the communist world's determination to carry as much of its cargo as possible in its own ships, whose running costs are more economical due to cheaper fuel and lower crew's wages.

Ships built in East European yards are also less expensive to buy thanks to cheaper labour and raw materials like

steel. The main expense is often the highly sophisticated electronic navigation and control systems necessary for modern vessels — and these have to be imported from the West.

Communist shipping, Western experts believe, is bound to become a major irritant in East-West relations. The East Europeans' rate-cutting and business-grabbing tactics have already aroused the fury of Western shipowners. In some cases, the Russians are offering to carry cargo for as much as 25 per cent less than conference rates.

And though the Polish contract was good news for Britain, it is also a further sign of the inexorable growth of East European shipping. The Russians plan to increase their merchant fleet by 3.5 million tons over the next four years, or well over 50 ships.

The parallel decline of Western shipbuilding will radically alter the picture over the coming years. The Soviet bloc's tonnage accounted for about 10 per cent of all shipping built in 1975. By 1980, this figure will probably be well over 35 per cent.

OPEC committee probes alternative price schemes

VIENNA, April 18 (AFP). — Economists from the oil countries today met for a look at the two-tier pricing arrangement applied since Jan. 1 and the long-standing question of rebates.

The two-tier scheme began when 11 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) raised the oil rate 10 per cent with another five per cent to follow in July, while Saudi Arabia, and the Emirates opted for a single five per cent increase last January.

A big effort has been made recently behind the scenes to

terminate the arrangements and get back to unified pricing. The experts here were examining the arithmetic involved in various alternative compromise formulas. They were also once more probing the rebates systems which OPEC countries want to simplify. Rebates are at present based on geographical location of supplies, quality and other factors.

The Economists were meeting as the OPEC Economic Committee, the gathering being described as "a routine session". It will last several days with no report or communiqué expected.

Striking Israeli officers lose union backing

TEL AVIV, April 18 (R). — Israel's Trade Union Federation has withdrawn backing for striking merchant marine officers, described by a union official as "drunk with power."

The strikers say their crews are earning more than officers following recent increases in wages and for "dirty work" on ship. They are striking to regain their salary advantage.

Some 30 Israeli ships have been held up in ports mainly in Israel, for two weeks.

Mr. Yerucham Meshel, Secretary General of the Trade Union Federation, said he regretted the unusual step of

withdrawing union protection. But he told a press conference: "The officers appear to be drunk with power."

Removal of union protection means the Israeli Labour Federation, the Histadrut, will not support strikers who are dismissed, charged in court or sued by ship users for loss of trade.

Four unions in the E I Al national airline announced today they had formed a joint committee to press for more pay following increases given to air crews.

Spokesmen for the line maintenance, workshop, ground engineers and managerial staffs said they planned joint action.

E I Al services were severely hampered at the weekend when ground maintenance men refused to work without extra compensation for Saturday and holiday work.

Negotiations on free market sugar trade open in Geneva

GENEVA, April 18 (R). — Negotiations to revive an international agreement regulating free market trade in sugar opened here today with the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC) expected to play vital roles.

Neither the U.S., the world's biggest sugar importer, nor the nine-nation community, the largest producer, are members of an existing sugar pact which has been unable to influence market prices because it contains no economic clauses.

Conference sources believe no new accord could work effectively without at least one of the two trading giants joining. All the world's leading producers and consumers are attending the six-week negotiating session under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

They will be watching closely how the U.S. delegation applies in practice President Carter's administration's revised policy towards commodity stabilisation agreements.

Previous Republican administrations have opposed attempts to regulate world commodity prices. But President Carter and Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland are committed to seeking some kind of international arrangements to stabilise sugar prices, and the Geneva negotiations will be

the first major test of this policy.

The nine-nation European Common Market will be unable to present a unified stand at the start of the talks because France and Belgium, its largest sugar exporters, do not want to be tied down to a joint EEC position at this stage, officials in Brussels said.

But they may review their stance next month when EEC foreign ministers meet in Brussels on May 5. The Geneva conference continues until May 27.

Leading exporters attending the negotiations are Cuba, Brazil and Australia which has said it will seek an agreement with effective economic provisions to stabilise prices. Canada, Japan and the Soviet Union are among the biggest importers participating.

The conference will be the ninth set of talks on sugar held under U.N. auspices in the past 25 years. During this period world sugar production has more than doubled to about 85 million tonnes. The free market price has fluctuated from an average of 1.88 U.S. cents a pound in 1966-68 to 8.36 cents in 1972-73, rising to nearly 30 cents in 1974. At present it is about 10 cents a pound.

The pace under negotiation here will regulate the world free market in sugar which amounts to about only between

en 10 and 20 per cent of total world sales. The remainder is traded under some form of agreement or government-to-government better deal.

Attempts in 1973 to extend an existing 1965 sugar agreement failed because exporters and importers could not agree on a price range. They decided instead to conclude a purely administrative accord without economic provisions governing prices and export quotas.

The finance ministry said last year's trade surplus nearly doubled to 11.18 billion dollars with both exports and imports sharply up.

But the deficit on "invisibles" — such as freight, insurance, tourism and transfers — also grew to a record 6.5 billion and further inroads into the overall surplus were made by a deficit of 1.64 billion dollars in the long term capital balance.

The ministry said reduced foreign investment in Japanese stock was responsible for the worsening of the latter deficit which in 1975 amounted to only 260 million dollars.

It added that the overall trade balance for March jumped to 940 million dollars compared with 453 million dollars in February and 654 million dollars in March last year.

The Bank of Japan said the bank rate would be cut from six to five per cent from tomorrow following a 0.5 per cent reduction last month. The intention was to encourage lower interest rates and accelerate economic recovery, a spokesman said.

Surplus for the 1976 financial year, which ended last month, was 3.26 billion dollars according to preliminary finance ministry figures. It was the first since 1972 and compared with a deficit of 1.77 billion dollars in 1975.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

11—East-West vulnerable.
South you hold:
K93 77 QKJ842 AQ6
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass 1 0 Pass
NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?
1.—With an opening bid facing an opening bid, you must be in a bind. You cannot afford to assign the hand to three no trump. The opponents have at least one heart between them and, unless partner's stopper is solid, you may be own before you can collect your ricks. A jump in diamonds would offer partner several options. If he tries three no trump, you have arrived; if he chooses a strength-showing bid (three hearts, you can bid three a trump; if he bids anything else, you should show your club support.

2.—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
K109 QKJ6 087532 46
The bidding has proceeded:
North West North East
Pass 1 0 Pass
0 Pass 1 NT Pass

What action do you take?
1.—Pass. Since partner has opened bidding a four-card heart suit, there is no future in the bid. Showing your second suit pointless. Besides, even though you are a passed hand, you do not have the values for a raise.

3.—East-West vulnerable.
South you hold:
J72 06 QKQ87 QK9652
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass Pass 4 NT
454 5 0 ?

What action do you take?
1.—If you choose to double, you have overlooked something—here have all the hearts gone? Any action by you will certainly give the opponents to their best. If you pass, however, there is the chance that you might get in this poor spot. In the end they reach five hearts anyway, you can consider a sacrifice five spades.

Q4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
A87 QJ952 QAKQJ5 4A
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 0 Dble. Pass 1 0
Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—You have a powerful hand that calls for some firm action. We suggest a jump to three diamonds. While that may not be 100 per cent forcing, partner will strain to keep the bidding open. If he rebids spades, showing a probable five-card suit, you can venture to game in that suit.

Q5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
AQ10872 QKJ63 4854
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 0 1 NT Dble. 3 0

What action do you take?

A.—Pass. Despite the fact that partner has shown fair values by doubling one no trump, you have a minimum hand and should let partner have the next say. Your problem will come at the next round should partner elect to double three diamonds. Do you sit for it or run? Our vote is to escape. You opened because of your distributional values, and should show them by running to three hearts.

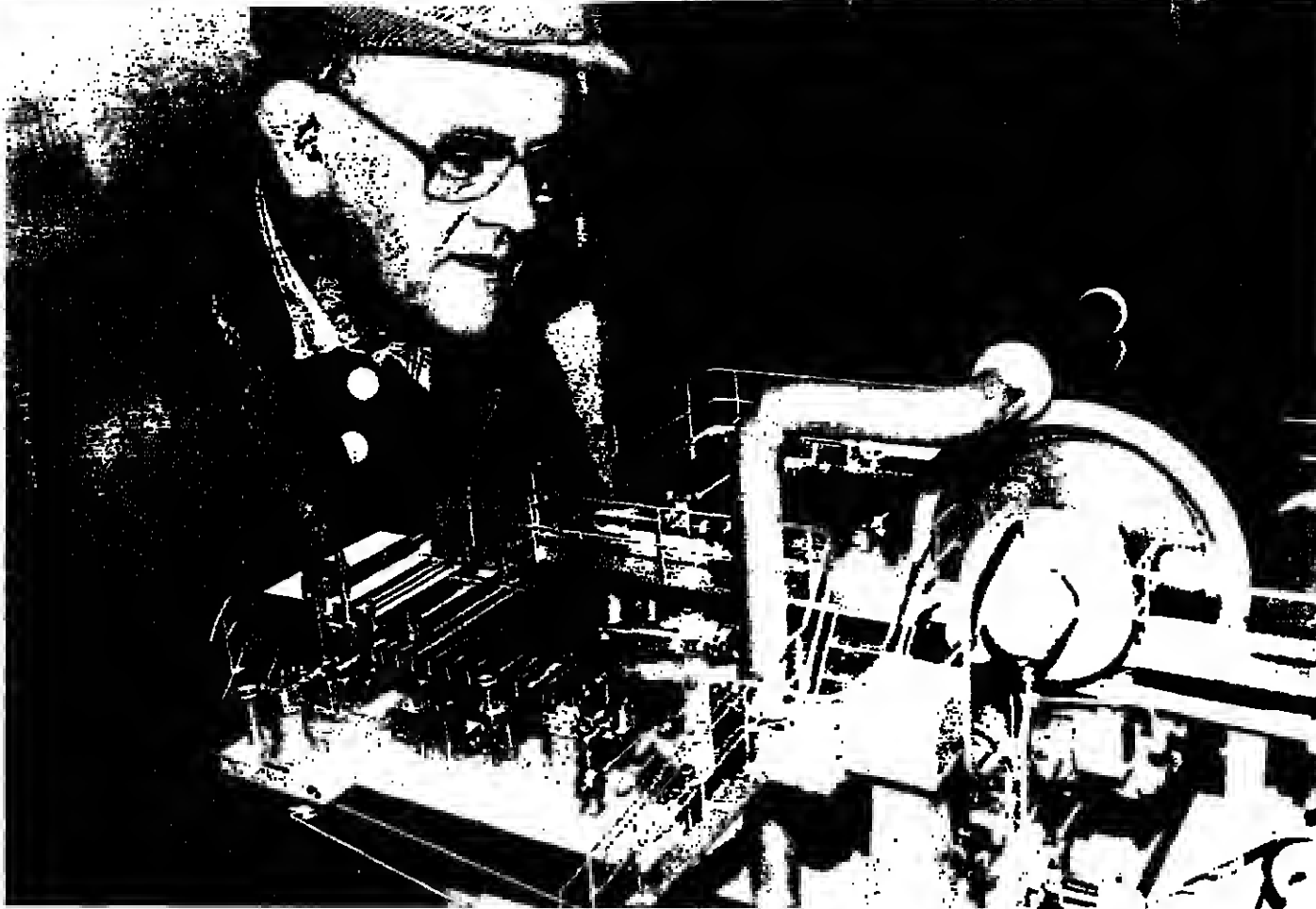
Q6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
J10 QAKJ10 Q8 J10932
The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East
Pass Pass 1 0 Pass
2 0 Pass 2 0 Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—You have 11 points in high cards and good intermediates, so your hand rates one more effort. It is a close decision between a raise to three spades and a bid of two no trump. We slightly favor the latter. If partner's hand consists of little but a long spade suit, he is free to bid three spades.

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



PENSIONER MAKES SCALE MODEL OF PAPER WORKS -- Joseph Soller, a seventy-year-old retired worker, spent more than 16,000 hours constructing this table top 1:100 scale model of his old factory, a paper works. It is such an accurate model that it could start making paper, albeit tiny rolls, immediately.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: There are delays and difficulties now followed by strange or unpredictable happenings that will perplex you. A good opportunity to show just how well you can handle them by your own ingenuity and resourcefulness.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Profit from a recent experience you had. You get right answers now which have eluded you in the past. Be wary of strangers.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be more objective and look at present obligations in a more practical way in order to solve them properly. Stick to principles.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have personal problems that require you approach them from a different angle. A loved one is in a bad mood, but it is temporary.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make an effort to take care of routine chores although your heart isn't in it. A good friend comes to you for help. Show your loyalty.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A routine problem has you upset because of the tension it causes, but study it objectively and you will be able to solve it. Take care of a credit matter also that you have been postponing.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You are eager to make some changes but it is best that you wait another day. A new attitude toward an old problem sees you solving it wisely. Have second thoughts before giving an answer.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Check your facts before you confront a bigwig. A loved one may be having problems and could be cranky at this time.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may not like some of the news that you receive, but don't worry about it. Some of it will be good and reassuring. Romance could enter the picture.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Keep your poise and avoid arguing with a co-worker. Don't rely on untested for advice; make up your own mind.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try not to go off on some silly jaunt at the expense of important work you should be doing. Help loved one with a problem and improve relations.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get an early start and take care of pressing matters. Forget about entertaining now. Something is bothering you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be extra careful in motion of all kinds during this time. Be more tactful and avoid arguments. Become more friendly with neighbors.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Scramble these four Jumbles, a letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

TOSOY

VABOE

CHAPIL

ZERBAN

Started at the bottom—nothing!

FROM POVERTY COULD BECOME THIS.

Answer here: THE "O O O O O O O O O O"

Answers tomorrow

Jumbles: TARRY ABIDE VANITY BISECT

Answer: They're usually expected to go down to sea—RIVERS

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TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON: MAN O' WAR
Sailors from a British vessel of war having anchored near the island pursue two prisoners who escaped from the ship.

THE QUEST: LONGEST DRIVE PT. 1
The Beaudine brothers, having saved an old man whom they have wounded, help him drive cattle into town.

PHYLLIS: SPEECH

Phyllis insists on writing the speech which her boss intends to deliver during his meeting with Japanese businessmen.

NOW YOU CAN BUY YOUR COPY OF THE
JORDAN TIMES IN
DAMASCUS - JEDDAH - DUBAI



OUT AND ABOUT

ELITE

Fires Wings Hotel, Jabal Al Luwelldah, Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte. Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabal Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21083. Jabal Al Luwelldah, Hawuz Circle, Tel. 30646. Jabal Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema, Tel. 21781. Also in Zarka and Irbid.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

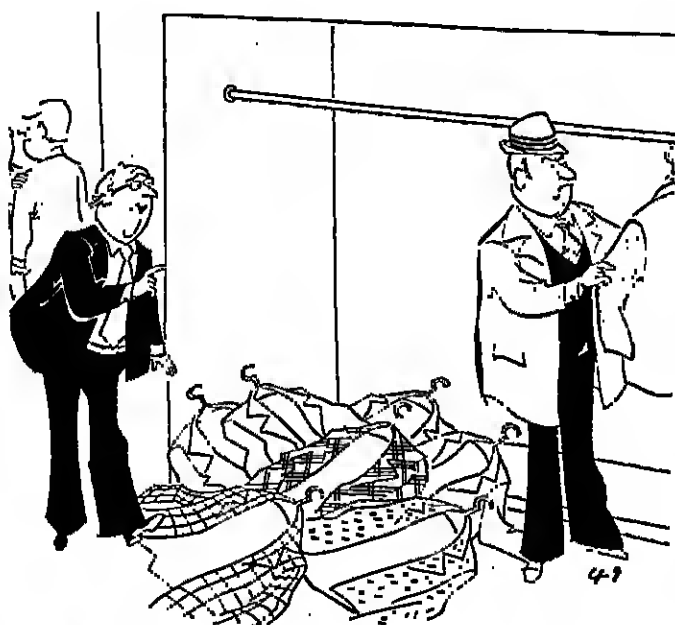
First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38966. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service—order by phone.

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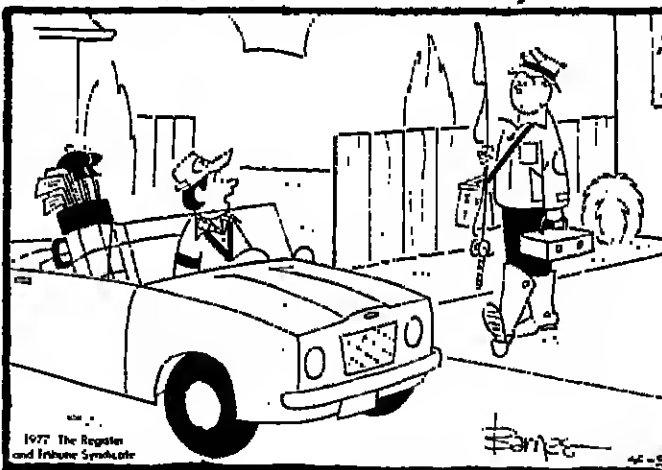
LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



ENGLAND
Whim

"Is someone looking after you, sir?"

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes

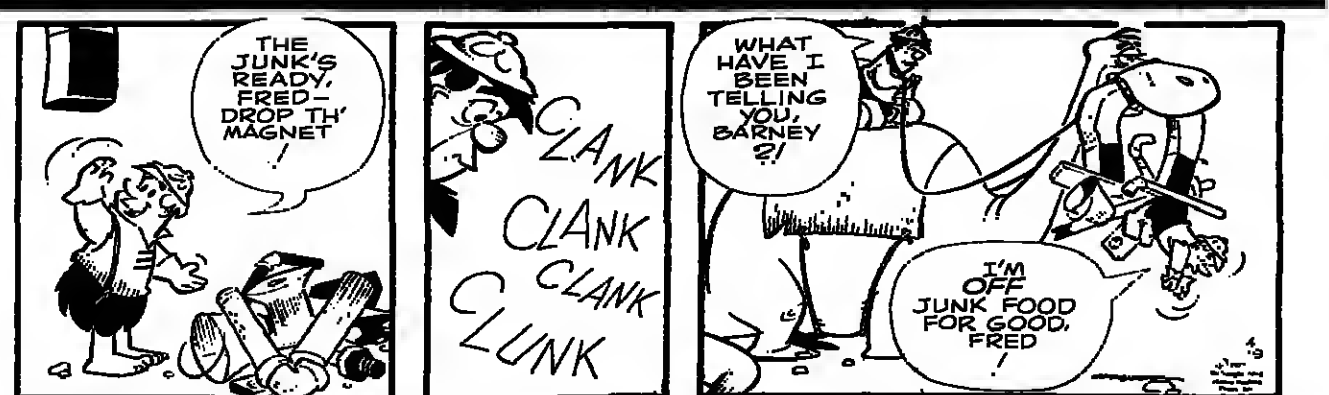


"Are you sure you were awake when I phoned?"

PEANUTS

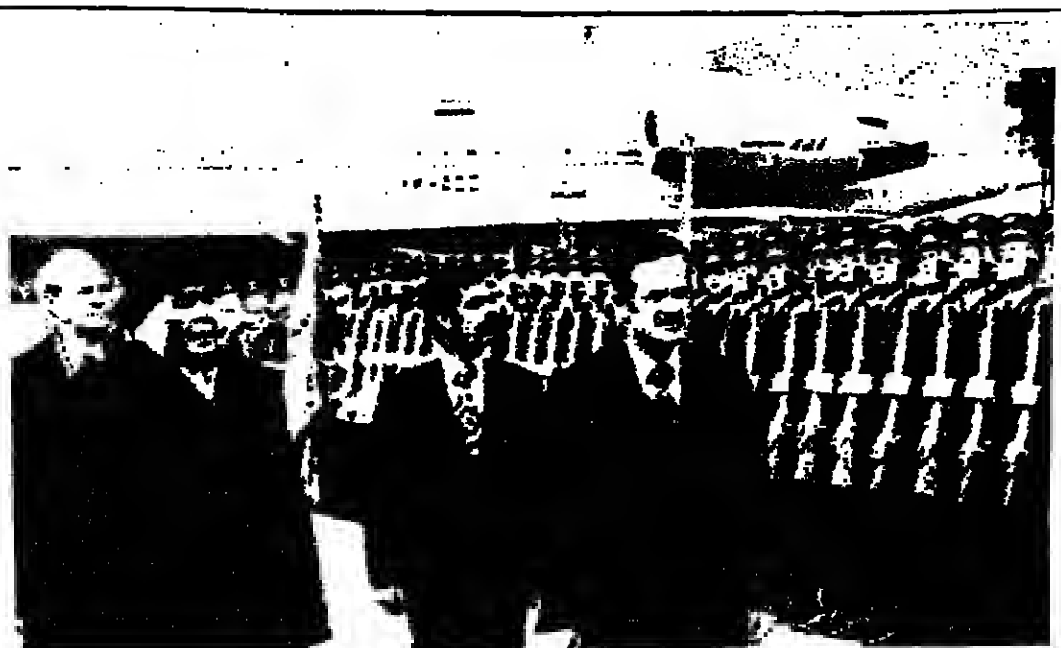


THE FLINTSTONES



MUTT AND JEFF





GUARD REVIEW — President Hafez Assad of Syria (right) reviews the guard of honor accompanied by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev at Moscow's airport Monday immediately after Mr. Assad's arrival for an official visit. (AP wirephoto).

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

In order to increase news coverage the Jordan Times will, from today, devote more space to both political, and economic and business news. The "Economic and business news" section which normally appears on page 4, Page 6 will, henceforth, be devoted entirely to political news.

Mubarak continues Arab tour in Bahrain

BAHRAIN, April 18 (R). — Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived here today from Tehran on the seventh leg of his Middle East tour to brief Arab heads of state on President Anwar Sadat's recent visits to the United States, West Germany and France.

He said in Kuwait yesterday that after his talks with Mr. Sadat, President Carter was now convinced of the need to create a Palestinian state. But, he said, the U.S. administration was not likely to declare its position before the forthcoming talks between President Carter and other Middle Eastern leaders.

Mr. Mubarak today called on

Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi at the Niavaran palace in Tehran.

Informed sources said Mr. Mubarak delivered a message from President Sadat.

Mr. Mubarak, who arrived last night, has already visited Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq.

In Kuwait Mr. Mubarak yesterday reiterated President Sadat's statement that the United States held "99 per cent of the cards" for a Middle East settlement.

"Whereas the Arabs are free agents, the U.S. has the means to put pressure on Israel because it supplies it with everything from bread to weapons," he added.

Spanish elections formally called

MADRID, April 18 (R). — King Juan Carlos of Spain today formally called general elections on June 15.

A royal decree setting the date for the country's first free elections in more than 40 years appeared in the Official Gazette.

The Spanish government last week announced the date for the elections after a cabinet meeting.

The elections are for a two-house parliament intended to rewrite the authoritarian laws of the late Gen. Franco.

The elections are for a five-day visit to West Germany tomorrow where he is expected to receive important backing for his efforts to lead Spain to democracy.

King Juan Carlos starts a five-day visit to West Germany tomorrow where he is expected to receive important backing for his efforts to lead Spain to democracy.

Though the late Gen. Franco was a friend and ally of Adolf Hitler, it will be the first state visit to Germany by a Spanish head of state in 60 years.

The 39-year old king will hold talks with President Walter Scheel, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher.

Support from West Germany, an advocate of Spain's entry into the European Common Market, is particularly important at a time when the Madrid government's efforts at democracy have aroused military dissent.

The Navy Minister, Admiral Gabriel Pita da Veiga, resigned last week in protest against the government's decision to lift a 39-year old ban on the Communist Party.

Autonomy appears rejected by Filipinos

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines, April 18 (Agencies). — Voters appeared today to have rejected a plan to merge 13 southern Philippines provinces into a single autonomous region and left the areas which have seen a four-year Moslem rebellion no nearer a solution.

An unofficial count from Zamboanga City in the south showed a near 90 per cent vote against the merger in yesterday's referendum on the plan. This seemed to be the trend in most areas.

The autonomy proposals are part of a compromise formula put forward by Libya to end the conflict which has already cost more than 10,000 lives.

Col. Qadhafi mediated in peace talks between the Philippines government and the main rebel movement, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) which boycotted yesterday's vote.

The MNLF has consistently complained that the 10 referendum questions were weighted against them.

These asked people in 13 southwestern provinces, where

Muslims have a majority in only five, whether they agreed to be formed into a single autonomous region with a flag, seal, security force, national language and virtual MNLF control, or whether they would accept a series of autonomous regions covering the entire country.

Despite its referendum boycott the MNLF promised to maintain the ceasefire agreed last December and voting passed off generally peacefully with only a couple of violent incidents reported.

The elections commission hopes to complete the vote count in two days.

It could not give an immediate indication of how many people voted as returns from remote areas had not come in. Unofficially some five to seven million Christians and Moslems turned out.

MNLF chairman Nur Misuari earlier declined chairmanship of the southern provisional autonomous government.

Philippine government officials here have disputed claims of a total MNLF boycott and reported that a MNLF group

headed by Commander Jerry Salpuddin of Basilan Province went out to the polls.

Misuari himself has elected to stay in Tripoli, Libya. But Libyan Ambassador to the Philippines Mohammad Dreiza, a referendum observer, told newsmen here that Mr. Misuari might come "after the referendum".

Diplomatic observers from more than 20 countries have arrived here but none from the Islamic Conference whose support the Marcos martial law regime has been courting in its bid to peacefully settle the rebellion.

Ambassador Dreiza made it clear upon arrival in this port and tourist city, 800 kms. south of Manila, this morning that he came as representative of his government and not of the 42-nation conference.

Since Thursday, the whole Mindanao region has been under military red alert for possible disturbances. But even on Jolo Island, hometown of Mr. Misuari, voting appeared to be peaceful.

In Manila, President Ferdinand Marcos declared today a special holiday in the 13 referendum provinces in order to allow residents the opportunity to observe the canvassing of ballots.

Armed forces chief Gen. Cosme Espino, who made a flying trip to Jolo and Cotabato today, said there have been no reports of violence up to the time polling closed.

The tripwire to violence could be set off by Moslem rebel groups outside the control of the MNLF, which had pledged "not to create any disturbance" during the polling.

Mrs. Rabin fined 250,000 Israeli £

TEL AVIV, April 18 (R). — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin bowed out of power yesterday after his wife was fined 250,000 Israeli pounds for a foreign currency offence.

An official communiqué said that Mr. Rabin told cabinet colleagues that he was taking leave of absence as from next Friday — the day after Israel's 29th anniversary celebrations.

He named Defence Minister Shimon Peres as acting premier in his place.

Mrs. Leah Rabin had pleaded guilty in a Tel Aviv court to holding illegal savings and che-

quing accounts in a Washington bank. She was fined 250,000 Israeli pounds (about £16,000) by Judge Dov Levin.

Judge Levin offered Mrs. Rabin the alternative of serving a year in prison, but her lawyer said she would pay the heavy fine.

Her husband, who was himself fined 15,000 Israeli pounds (about £1,000) last week for his part in the violation of currency laws, went to the court with his wife but did not enter the building.

He had already announced that he would withdraw from active national leadership as a result of the case.

Eritrean leader: Israel, others train Ethiopians

ABU DHABI, April 18 (Agencies). — An Eritrean guerrilla leader today accused "some socialist countries" and "Israel of arming and training 30,000 Ethiopian government troops to fight separatist guerrillas in Eritrea."

Mr. Othman Saleh Sebbi, now on a tour of Arab countries, called here on the Arab states to take "positive and effective steps to deter" the Addis Ababa regime and help the Eritrean revolution and the governments of Sudan and Somalia in facing the situation.

Informed sources in Addis Ababa said last Friday that Ethiopia had taken delivery of 31 Soviet-built tanks, 40 armoured personnel carriers and some Russian-built transport helicopters.

Mr. Sebbi heads the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces (ELF-PLF), one of three groups fighting for Eritrea's independence from Ethiopia.

He said the Eritrean guerrillas had now "liberated all the Eritrean countryside."

"The Ethiopians are now under siege in six towns in addition to the (Eritrean) capital Asmara," he added.

Mr. Sebbi said Sudanese President Jafar Nimeiri was sponsoring a reconciliation conference of the three Eritrean liberation movements.

He said the Eritreans were determined to achieve independence and were receiving help from the Sudanese president.

In Khartoum, the daily Al-Ayyam reported today that 400 Cuban soldiers have arrived in Ethiopia to train government troops fighting guerrillas in Eritrea.

The newspaper accused Ethiopia's ruling provisional mili-

tary Administrative Council (PMAC), the Dergue, of bringing the Cubans in under the pretence that they were "experts".

The Cubans would find the Ethiopian's morale low and following "successive defeat at the hands of high-spirited Eritrean fighters," Al Ayyam said.

Cuban President Fidel Castro visited Ethiopia during his African tour last month.

Turkey creates new tension, says Bitsios

ATHENS, April 18 (AFP). — Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios today accused Turkey of creating an atmosphere of tension before next week's S. rasbourg talks on Greco-Turkish differences.

Mr. Bitsios termed "offensive" a recently-published interview with Turkish Foreign Minister I. A. Caglayangil. He said the reported remarks "contradicted assurances given by him last November, when he said Greece was ready to discuss 'Greek Turkish differences in a spirit of goodwill and an atmosphere of détente and discretion'."

Mr. Bitsios said the Turkish attitude at last month's Vienna talks on Cyprus was negative and contrary to what had been agreed in Nicosia between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities.

Concorde may face a protest a week at New York's Kennedy Airport

NEW YORK, April 18 (R). — New Yorkers opposed to the Anglo-French Concorde say they will return in force to Kennedy Airport every week if necessary in their campaign to block landing rights for the supersonic airliner here.

The protesters made the threat yesterday after failing to snarl up traffic round the airport by driving their cars slowly at two-breast on approach roads.

Airport police thwarted the protest of 500 motorists who did turn up at the airport.

One protest leader said many were discouraged by a ban on the demonstration issued by a judge on Friday.

The protesters had predicted that about 2,000 cars would clog the roads. A similar protest in February last year severely jammed access to the airport.

The demonstration was intended to bring local fears about Concorde noise to the attention of Federal Judge Milton

Pollack, who is to hear a case on April 28 on whether the jetliner should be granted landing rights at New York.

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which runs the airport, said police managed to keep traffic moving by breaking up the stream of protest vehicles, and people arriving at the airport were delayed by only a maximum of 45 minutes.

Airlines reported no delays in their flights due to the protest rally.

Protest leader Gerald Ewald told a news conference he thought the demonstration was a success.

"It's a huge success. It's the most successful (protest) to date," he said.

Mr. Ewald, who heads a group called Return Our American Rights (ROAR), said the lower-than-expected turnout was partly due to the court order banning the protest, and because it had been boycotted by some other anti-Concorde groups.

Western socialists will press USSR on rights issue

AMSTERDAM, April 18 (R). — Western European socialist leaders agreed yesterday to keep pressing the Soviet bloc to respect human rights. They said their aim was fully compatible with détente.

Summing up a two-day conference on East-West organised by the Dutch Labour Party, West Germany's Willy Brandt said:

"Abuses of human rights, wherever in the world they occur, should be met by adequate action."

Herr Brandt, President of the Socialist International, chaired the meeting of leading social democrats, mostly from Western Europe at an Amsterdam hotel.

The former West German

chancellor said the meeting discussed not only détente in Europe and Western preparations for the 35-nation European security conference in Belgrade next June, but several other issues as well.

These included how to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, East-West disarmament negotiations and the North-South Dialogue between industrialised and developing nations.

Speaking at a press conference Herr Brandt said grave concern was expressed about developments in Africa. But he indicated there was no agreement on a call by French Socialist delegates to condemn President Giscard d'Estaing for sending military planes to help Zaire.

on rights issue

The socialist leaders who included several prime ministers, appeared to be in full agreement to speak up about violations of human rights at the Belgrade European security conference.

Herr Brandt said there was no conflict between support for human rights and détente. He said the socialist leaders opposed attempts by conservative forces to endanger, in the name of human rights, the humanitarian progress achieved through détente.

Dutch Prime Minister Voop den Uyl, asked what was meant by "adequate action" against human rights abuses, said this could vary between verbal protests, diplomatic action and confidential pressure in negotiations.

Franco-African summit discusses situation in Zaire April 20-21

PARIS, April 18 (AFP). — The Franco-African summit here on April 20 and 21 will discuss the situation in Zaire and other political issues although most of its agenda will deal with economic and monetary matters informed French sources said here yesterday.

The rebel "invasion" of Zaire's copper-rich Shaba (ex-Katanga) Province and the French decision to airlift military equipment for the Moroccan expeditionary force sent to prop up the Zairese army will figure prominently in the agenda item devoted to a survey of the problems facing Africa.

At last year's summit here, representatives of France and 19 African and Indian Ocean nations had already expressed their concern over great powers' meddling in the affairs of Africa. "Africa to the Africans" had been the dominant theme.

But since then, the situation in Africa has continued to deteriorate. "The security of a great African state with which we have cooperation agreements has been threatened by elements coming from outside its borders," French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said about Zaire early this week.

Speaking not only on France's behalf but also for Europe, the French leader said that Europe could not take the risk of staying aloof from current events in Africa.

France's stand on the Zaire issue was landed last Friday by the current Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Sir Seewoosagur Ragoonoo.

"I endorse the initiative of Morocco and France toward Zaire," said the prime minister of Mauritius.

Observers here believe that President Giscard d'Estaing will try to impress on African leaders the need to close ranks and present a united front in front of foreign hegemonies.

Participants at the summit will review the world economic and monetary situation with particular emphasis on inflation, the North-South Dialogue and the deterioration of the terms of trade.

They will also assess the state of the following aid funds: — The Special Development Fund for Africa, first conceived at last year's Franco-African summit and to be financed by industrialised European countries.

— The African Development Fund, created in Abidjan five years ago by the African Development Bank. It grants low-interest (8.75 per cent) loans repayable over 40 years to the poorest African states. France already contributed a 16 million francs (\$3.2 million) annuity out of a total pledge of 50 million francs (\$10 million).

New light shed on evolution from ape to man

HONG KONG, April 18 (Agencies). — The fossilised jaw-bone of an ape which lived some eight million years ago and showed signs of evolution towards man has been found in the southwest China Province of Yunnan, the New China News Agency reported yesterday.

The agency said the lower jaw-bone was well preserved but two central incisor teeth were missing.

It had some important features indicating the transition from ape to man, similar to those of Ramapithecus, which is generally believed to be the distant ancestor of homo sapiens, the agency said.

The jaw-bone, the first of its kind found in the world, would supply new scientific data for the study of the origin of man, the agency added. "It supplies new scientific data for studying the theory of the origin of man and expounding Engels's famous essay on the part played by labour in the transition from ape to man," the agency concluded.

\$8m to be paid in settlement of 1974 Turkish DC-10 crash case

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (R). — Forty-three Japanese families have agreed to accept a settlement of about \$8 million for the deaths of relatives killed in a DC-10 plane crash in Paris in 1974, federal court sources said here yesterday.

The agreement virtually ended a protracted legal battle over the disaster in which 346 lives were lost — the worst in aviation history until last month's crash of two Boeing 747 aircraft in the Canary Islands which killed 577 people.

The only outstanding case is the claim of a New York mother whose daughter was killed, the sources said.

The New York case is complicated because the family of 20-year-old Nancy Kalinsky is suing for additional punitive damages, claiming the DC-10's hullers were criminally negligent in the construction of the plane.

The Turkish Airlines DC-10 crashed in woods outside Paris after a rear cargo door was torn away. The plane disintegrated in mid-air, tearing up the floor and cutting the controls beneath it.

The Japanese families originally sued for punitive damages too, as well as compensatory damages.

They won an important legal breakthrough when a federal judge ruled for the first time it was constitutional to allow punitive damages in a death suit.

But the judge's ruling was challenged and trial lawyers said the settlement for the Japanese could have been held

up for years while the issue was argued in appeals courts.

The out-of-court settlements were reached last Thursday as a federal court jury was about to return a verdict in four of the cases.

The settlement releases the plane's makers, McDonnell Douglas and General Dynamics, from any claims for punitive damages in the cases involving the Japanese victims.

Lawyer Lee Kreindler, representing the Japanese, said his clients at first insisted on

pursuing punitive damages partly because they believed compensation for loss of life was not enough.

Before the Japanese settlement, about 206 claims involving European and Turkish families had been settled and about \$50 million paid to relatives, according to court sources.

Last year a jury awarded \$1.5 million to the family of a London tobaccoist who was killed, but the award is being challenged by the plane's makers in appeals courts.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

* NEW DELHI, April 18 (AFP). — Fresh elections will be held for the legislatures of nine out of India's 22 Constituent States, it was announced here today. The decision was disclosed at a press conference by Interior Minister Charan Singh immediately after a meeting of the federal cabinet headed by new Prime Minister, Morarji Desai. Mr. Singh said the government took the decision in view of what he claimed was the uncertainty prevailing in these states where the Congress Party was completely routed in the recent parliamentary polls. The Congress controls the provincial governments in all the nine States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

* KUWAIT, April 18 (R). — The Kuwait government allocated \$1 million to help African liberation movements, it was officially announced here yesterday. Kuwait had pledged the sum at last month's Arab-African summit meeting in Cairo.

* TEL AVIV, April 18 (R). — The Israeli Consulate in Lisbon will soon become an embassy following agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Portugal. Prof. Shlomo Avineri, Director General of the Foreign Ministry, told the cabinet yesterday. Cabinet sources said Portugal would probably set up an embassy in Israel in a few weeks' time. Israel Radio said Foreign Minister Yigal Alon and Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares had agreed on the establishment of diplomatic relations during the socialist conference in Amsterdam this weekend.

* LONDON, April 18 (R). — Police hunting the killer of former North Yemeni Prime Minister Qadi Abdullah Ahmad Al Hagri today swooped on a number of homes in southern England. A police spokesman said detectives from Scotland Yard and Sussex police questioned a number of people at several addresses where they thought the man might have been staying. Police have been searching for a week for a young Arab in his twenties who, they say, is a hired professional assassin and who gunned down Mr. Al Hagri, his wife Fatima and a Yemeni diplomat as they were leaving the Royal Lancaster Hotel on Easter Sunday.

* TEL AVIV, April 18 (R). — Miss Sylvia Raphael, a South African-born Israeli secret agent expelled from Norway after release from a Norwegian prison has settled in Israel, informed sources said today. Miss Raphael, 40, was sentenced in 1974 to five-and-a-half years' jail with four other members of an alleged assassination squad sent to Norway by Israel's Mossad intelligence service. They were trying to kill an Arab guerrilla leader but gunned down Moroccan waiter Ahmed Bouchekri at the Norwegian ski resort of Lillehammer.

* BELFAST, April 18 (AFP). — A self-proclaimed militant Northern Ireland Protestant claimed responsibility for an abortive attempt to assassinate rightwing M. P. Enoch Powell this weekend. It was learned today. Sources said a bomb weighing 1.5 kgs. failed to go off in a cupboard behind the platform where Mr. Powell was making a speech on Saturday at Lisburn, near here.

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